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HOPE PARKER

UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY COURT
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
SAN JOSE DIVISION

In Re:	)	CHAPTER 7
	)	CASE NO. 21-50028-SLJ
)	
EVANDER FRANK KANE,	)	ADV. NO.:
)	
Debtor	)	ADVERSARY COMPLAINT FOR
	)	NONDISCHARGEABILITY OF DEBT
	)	PURSUANT TO: 11 U.S.C. §523(a)(2);
	)	AND 11 U.S.C. §§727(a)(2)-(a)(7)
HOPE PARKER, an individual,)	
	)	FEDERAL RULES OF BANKRUPTCY
Creditor / Plaintiff,	)	PROCEDURE § 7001 ET SEQ.
)	
v.	)	JURY TRIAL DEMANDED
)	
EVANDER FRANK KANE an individual,)	
)	
Debtor / Defendant.)	
)	

TO THE HONORABLE STEPHEN L. JOHNSON UNITED STATES BANKRUPTCY
JUDGE:

COMES NOW, Plaintiff / Creditor HOPE PARKER and alleges as follows:

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

1. This Court has jurisdiction over the subject matter of this adversary proceeding pursuant to 28 U.S.C. section 1334 and the reference order of the United States District Court for

1 the Northern District of California. Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. section 157, the U.S. Bankruptcy Court
2 has jurisdiction to hear and determine adversary proceedings brought pursuant to the Federal Rules
3 and United State Code relevant herein, including FRBP 7001, 11 U.S.C. section 523 and 11 U.S.C.
4 727.

5 2. Venue in this Court is proper because this is the Court where the instant Bankruptcy
6 Petition is pending. (28 U.S.C. § 1409(a))

7 3. This adversary proceeding relates to the Chapter 7 case of Evander Frank Kane, Case
8 No. 21-50028-SLJ, now pending in the United States Bankruptcy Court for the Northern District of
9 California. This matter is a core proceeding pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 157.

10 GENERAL ALLEGATIONS

11 3. Plaintiff HOPE PARKER (hereinafter "Plaintiff") at all times mentioned or
12 referenced herein was and is an individual, residing in the County of Los Angeles, California.

13 4. Defendant EVANDER FRANK KANE (hereinafter "Debtor") at times mentioned
14 or referenced herein was and is an individual, residing in the County of Santa Clara, California.

15 6. In early 2016 through June 2018, Plaintiff Hope Parker ("Plaintiff" or "Ms. Parker")
16 and Defendant Evander Kane ("Defendant" or "Mr. Kane") saw each other romantically. During the
17 relationship, the parties engaged in sexual relations. Defendant was aware and advised by Ms.
18 Parker that she was not using birth control as it upset her system. During each encounter, the parties
19 rarely, if ever used contraception.

20 7. In early 2016, as a result of the relations with Defendant, Ms. Parker became
21 pregnant. Defendant insisted that Ms. Parker terminate the pregnancy. Ms. Parker, feeling pressure
22 from Defendant, terminated the pregnancy.

23 8. In or about October 2017, Defendant Kane and Ms. Parker again had relations that
24 resulted in pregnancy. It was confirmed via a blood test that Defendant was the father of Ms.
25 Parker's unborn child. Defendant again pressured Ms. Parker to end the pregnancy through abortion.
26 Ms. Parker at first refused, and told Defendant that she did not want to go through that process as
27 it had caused her both physical and emotional distress. Defendant continued to put unrelenting
28 pressure on Ms. Parker to abort, telling her it would ruin his life. The unrelenting pressure from

1 Defendant resulted in Ms. Parker acquiescing to another abortion.

2 9. As a result of the second abortion, Ms. Parker experienced physical and mental harm
3 and suffering. Ms. Parker made Defendant aware of that harm and suffering, and told him that she
4 would never have another abortion. Defendant, of his own volition, deposited \$125,000.00 into Ms.
5 Parker's account. Ms. Parker had never asked for any money.

6 10. On May 13, 2018, Ms. Parker and Defendant again had consensual sexual relations
7 that resulted in pregnancy.

8 11. After learning she was pregnant for the third time, Ms. Parker informed Defendant
9 of the pregnancy on or about May 31, 2018. During that same time frame, Ms. Parker also let
10 Defendant know that she would not abort this pregnancy as she had done with the two prior
11 pregnancies.

12 12. Regarding that third pregnancy, Defendant has made the following statements:

13 * "I was concerned about the impact Plaintiff's pregnancy would have on my career"

14 * "I was . . . deeply concerned about the impact an unwanted pregnancy would have on my
15 personal relationships"

16 * "I wanted Plaintiff to terminate the pregnancy shortly after she informed me she was
17 pregnant"

18 * "Plaintiff stated that she did not want to have an abortion due to the medical risks."

19 * "I knew that the sooner Plaintiff had the abortion . . . the less likely Plaintiff would suffer
20 complications . . . , which I knew was a concern to Plaintiff."

21 * "At this time, I was open to . . . giving her some amount of money to terminate the
22 pregnancy"

23 13. Defendant, knowing that Ms. Parker would not abort this third pregnancy, offered one
24 million dollars to Ms. Parker if Ms. Parker would terminate the pregnancy. Ms. Parker refused.

25 14. Defendant confirmed that he had offered Ms. Parker money to terminate the
26 pregnancy in a declaration he signed under penalty of perjury. In that declaration he stated:
27 "Subsequently, I informed Plaintiff that I would give her some amount of money to have an
28 abortion."

1 15. During the following days, Ms. Parker and Defendant had discussions regarding the
2 pregnancy, both orally and through text messages.

3 16. Defendant sent text messages to Ms. Parker stating such things as: "this is a huge
4 mistake[;]" "this will not be a good thing for anyone [;]" and "It's not going to work, it can't happen."

5 17. Ms. Parker responded to Defendant, letting Defendant know that she was not going
6 to let him bully her into having an abortion as he had with the first two (2) pregnancies. In response,
7 Defendant continued to send text messages, stating such things as: "it will be terrible [;]" "this will
8 ruin everything my career I know [;]" and "I'm begging [] you please."

9 18. As Ms. Parker continued to refuse to terminate the pregnancy, Defendant sent further
10 text messages, to wit: "This is going to be to [be] ugly [;]" "Come on!! This is stupid [;]" "Take the
11 pills [;]" and "This will not be good."

12 19. When Defendant's repeated attempts to pressure Ms. Parker into having an abortion
13 did not work, Defendant again decided to renew his financial offer to Ms. Parker: "But I have a (sic)
14 idea how to make you feel more comfortable . . . I will take care of you like I said last night, but also
15 pay for any future issues to get pregnant [if] you have them." Ms. Parker, despite being worn down
16 and scared from being bullied, told Defendant that the one million dollar offer he had made the night
17 before was not enough.

18 20. Ms. Parker confirmed her pregnancy through a medical examination with her
19 gynecologist. Defendant's response was to assure Ms. Parker that he would pay her in excess of one
20 million dollars if she would terminate the pregnancy.

21 21. On or about June 4, 2018, after further discussions, Defendant agreed to pay Ms.
22 Parker between two million and three million dollars to terminate the pregnancy. Defendant stated
23 in a declaration that he understood that Ms. Parker would terminate the pregnancy if Defendant paid
24 her a sum between two million and three million dollars. Defendant told Ms. Parker that he would
25 pay her that sum. Defendant texted Ms. Parker, wherein he stated: "Hope I just said I'm going to do
26 everything I can! You know my situation I'm literally going to be broke after this. So you don't need
27 to worry about me doing everything g (sic) on my end."
28

1 22. Unbeknownst to Ms. Parker was the fact that at the time Ms. Parker and Defendant
2 reached an agreement for a sum between two million and three million dollars, Defendant had no
3 intention of paying Ms. Parker anywhere near the agreed upon amount. Despite Defendant knowing
4 he was never going to pay the agreed upon amount of two million and three million dollars, he
5 continued to tell Ms. Parker that he would pay the agreed upon amount.

6 23. Even though Defendant never intended to pay the agreed upon amount, he
7 communicated to Ms. Parker that there was an agreement for two million and three million dollars.
8 Based on Defendant's representations that he and Ms. Parker had reached an agreement, Ms. Parker
9 then began the process of terminating the pregnancy.

10 24. Ms. Parker received injections terminating the pregnancy. During that process,
11 Defendant continued to assure Ms. Parker that he was obtaining the agree upon two million to three
12 million dollars. He sent her such text messages as: "I'm going to do everything I can! You know
13 my situation I'm literally going to be broke after this [;]" and "I'm working on it trust me! Just need
14 some time. You'll be good." During that same time, Defendant requested than Ms. Parker provide
15 him with proof that she was terminating the pregnancy, and she did so.

16 25. On June 13, 2018, Ms. Parker sent Defendant a text message with pictures of her lab
17 results, showing Defendant that the termination process was completed. Whereas just days before
18 Defendant had told Ms. Parker that he was working on getting the agreed upon sum, Defendant
19 changed his tune as he knew the pregnancy was terminated. Thus, when Ms. Parker requested that
20 Defendant update her on the status of payment. Defendant, for the first time, told Ms. Parker that he
21 was not going to pay her, stating: "I'll have my lawyer contact you I'm not dealing with this any
22 further then."

23 26. As Defendant continued to refuse to honor the contract, Ms. Parker filed suit in Los
24 Angeles Superior Court (Case Number: 18SMCV00095)), pleading causes of action for breach of
25 contract, fraud, intentional infliction of emotional distress, quantum meruit and promissory estoppel.

26 27. Defendant demurred to the complaint, alleging that the agreement was not
27 enforceable as it violated public policy. On or about June 6, 2019, Judge Elaine Mandel heard
28 Defendant's demurrer. Judge Mandel, after reviewing the moving papers and opposition thereto,

1 overruled the demurrer. Judge Mandel set the matter for trial for July 2020. However, as the parties
2 were still in the process of conducting discovery and due to COVID-19, the trial date was taken off
3 calendar. At the time that Defendant filed his bankruptcy petition, there was no trial date.

4 28. On January 9, 2021, Defendant filed his bankruptcy petition. As other parties have
5 sent forth in their various motions, Defendant failed to disclose his future earnings. At the meeting
6 of creditors, Defendant failed to explain where all of his earnings have gone.

7 **FIRST CLAIM FOR RELIEF**

8 **DEBT NON-DISCHARGEABILITY PURSUANT TO**

9 **11 U.S.C. §523(a)(2)**

10 29. Plaintiff incorporates paragraphs 1 through 28 as though fully set forth herein.

11 30. Pursuant to 11 U.S.C. section 523(a), “[a] discharge under section 727 . . . of this title
12 does not discharge an individual debtor from any debt . . . (2) for money, property, services . . . to the
13 extent obtained by - (a) false pretenses, a false representation, or actual fraud”

14 31. As Defendant made his false representations / false promises to Ms. Parker while she
15 was located within the State of California, California law governs the necessary elements for false
16 representations. Per California law, “The elements of fraud that will give rise to a tort action for
17 deceit are: “(a) misrepresentation (false representation, concealment, or nondisclosure); (b)
18 knowledge of falsity (or ‘scienter’); (c) intent to defraud, i.e., to induce reliance; (d) justifiable
19 reliance; and (e) resulting damage.” (*Engalla v. Permanente Medical Group, Inc.* 15 Cal.4th 951,
20 974 (1997); *see also California Civil Jury Instruction* 1900, *et seq.*)

21 32. Defendant represented to Ms. Parker that he would pay her an amount of two million
22 to three million dollars if she terminated the pregnancy. That representation was false, as Defendant
23 never did give Ms. Parker that sum or any sum. Defendant made further false representations to Ms.
24 Parker that he was working on obtaining the amount of two million to three million dollars when he
25 was not doing any such thing. Instead, Defendant was stringing her along by his misrepresentations
26 until such time as he knew that the pregnancy was terminated.

27 33. Defendant told Ms. Parker and agreed with Ms. Parker that he would pay her an
28 amount of two million to three million dollars with the intent to deceive Ms. Parker into terminating

1 the pregnancy. The fact that he subsequently stated that never agreed to pay Ms. Parker an amount
2 of two million to three million dollars shows that he never intended to pay Ms. Parker that amount.

3 34. Additionally, Defendant's statement that he never agreed to pay Ms. Parker the agreed
4 amount of two million to three million dollars demonstrates that at the time he made the
5 representations to Ms. Parker that he would pay her the amount of two million to three million
6 dollars, Defendant knew that he was never going to do so. Moreover, his subsequent conduct of
7 continually stating that he was working on obtaining the agreed upon amount, but his failure to
8 obtain that amount shows that he knowingly intended to never pay her. The fact that when he
9 learned the pregnancy was terminated, he stopped communicating to Ms. Parker that he was working
10 on obtaining the funds, but instead told her to speak to his lawyer also shows that he knew during
11 all relevant times that he was never going to pay Ms. Parker the agreed upon amount of two million
12 to three million dollars.

13 35. Ms. Parker justifiably relied on the promises and representations that Defendant was
14 going to pay her an amount of two million to three million dollars. Defendant, who was a
15 professional athlete that had earned more than thirty million dollars and had just signed a contract
16 guaranteeing him future earnings of forty nine million dollars, had the wherewithal to pay that
17 amount. Defendant had voluntarily wired \$125,000.00 into Ms. Parker's account after she agree to
18 terminate the second pregnancy. Defendant also told Ms. Parker that the pregnancy would "ruin his
19 career," which at that time had a value of upwards of forty nine million dollars. Thus, to avoid
20 millions in child support and the responsibilities of fatherhood, it made sense to Ms. Parker, as it
21 would a reasonable person that Defendant was willing and able to pay an amount of two million to
22 three million dollars to avoid those consequences.

23 36. Ms. Parker, based upon Defendant's false representation that Defendant would pay
24 her an amount of two million to three million dollars, took all necessary actions to terminate the
25 pregnancy, the proof of which she sent to Defendant. Thus, as a direct and proximate result of his
26 false representations, Ms. Parker terminated her pregnancy, resulting in damages.

27 37. Defendants fraudulent actions and each of them authorize this Court to determine that
28 the debt owed to Plaintiff is not dischargeable pursuant to 11 U.S.C. section 523(a)(2), as well as

1 other provisions of the United States Code and applicable case law.

2 **SECOND CLAIM FOR RELIEF**

3 **DEBT NON-DISCHARGEABILITY PURSUANT TO**

4 **11 U.S.C. §§727(a)(2)-(a)(7)**

5 38. Plaintiff incorporates paragraphs 1 through 37 as though fully set forth herein.

6 39. At the time of filing this adverse action, multiple creditors, as well as both the U.S.
7 Trustee and the Bankruptcy Trustee have extensions to file adverse proceedings to determine
8 whether a debt is non-dischargeable until May 5, 2021. However, as Plaintiff has no such extension,
9 she alleges in this adverse action that the her debt is also non-dischargeable pursuant to 11 U.S.C.
10 section 727 (a)(2) through (a)(7).

11 40. Defendant failed to disclose all of his earnings in his petition. Defendant failed to
12 disclose where the near fifty million he had earned in 11 years he played professional hockey had
13 gone. Defendant only claimed three significant assets (three homes), but also claimed that all three
14 were encumbered with mortgages that nearly equated to the value of each property. Thus, Defendant
15 alleged that despite earning nearly fifty million dollars and that after borrowing another sixteen
16 million, that he had no assets.

17 41. Defendant failed to provide satisfactory answers at his meeting of creditors as to
18 where all of that money (sixty six million) had gone. While gambling debts were alleged to have
19 taken a portion of that amount, Defendant did not claim at his meeting of creditors or in his petition
20 that he lost anywhere near that amount gambling. As Defendant failed to provide a satisfactory
21 explanation as to his financial state, and as Plaintiff's deadline to file in April 5, 2021, Plaintiff
22 incorporates into her adverse complaint a request that Defendant's debt to her be deemed non-
23 dischargeable pursuant to 11 U.S.C. section 727 (a)(2) through (a)(7). Those sub-sections allow this
24 Court to determine that the debt owed to Plaintiff is not dischargeable. Defendant's actions of failing
25 to provide full disclosure in his petition and at the subsequent meeting of creditors require Plaintiff
26 to request that this Court dismiss the Petition and/or deny Defendant a discharge pursuant to 11
27 U.S.C. section 727, as well as other provisions of the United States Code and applicable case law.

28

1 **PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

2 WHEREFORE, Plaintiff prays for judgment as follows:

- 3 1. A determination that the indebtedness owed to Plaintiff HOPE PARKER is non-
4 dischargeable under 11 U.S.C. §§ 523(a)(2);
- 5 2. A determination that the indebtedness owed to Plaintiff HOPE PARKER is non-
6 dischargeable under 11 U.S.C. §§ 727(a)(2) - (a)(7);
- 7 3. The dismissal with prejudice of Debtor's Petition under 11 U.S.C. §§ 727(a)(2) -
8 (a)(7);
- 9 4. The denial of Debtor's bankruptcy under 11 U.S.C. §§ 727(a)(2) - (a)(7);
- 10 5. For prejudgment interest;
- 11 6. For attorney fees as may be allowed by law;
- 12 7. For costs of suit; and
- 13 8. For such other relief as the Court may deem just and proper.

14
15 Dated: April 1, 2021

J. LEWIS & ASSOCIATES, APLC

16
17
18 By 

Jonathan J. Lewis, Esq.
Attorney for Plaintiff

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